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(c) 2003, EBSCO Pub.
File 266:FEDRIP 2003/Aug
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File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
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File 438:Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2003/Sep
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File 483:Newspaper Abs Daily 1986-2003/Oct 13
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
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Set	Items	Description
S1	6191424	RANK??? ? OR WEIGH??? ? OR RATE OR RATES OR RATING? OR RATED OR SCORE OR SCORES OR SCORED OR SCORING? OR VALUATION?
S2	19014	PRIORITIS? OR PRIORITIZ?
S3	156987	SORT OR SORTS OR SORTED OR SORTING?
S4	797528	S1:S2(2N) (HIGH??? ? OR ELEVAT? OR INCREAS?)
S5	13017	S1:S3(3N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR RECORD? ?)
S6	25532	S1:S3(3N) (PUBLICATION? ? OR FILE OR FILES OR FOLDER? ? OR - REPORT? ? OR MESSAGE OR MESSAGES)
S7	4826	S1:S3(3N)OBJECT? ?
S8	8510359	BEHAVIOR? ? OR BEHAVIOUR? ? OR ACTION? ? OR REACTION? OR REACTING? OR ACT OR ACTS OR ACTED OR REACT? ? OR REACTED OR REACTING
S9	5102461	VIEW OR VIEWS OR VIEWED OR VIEWING OR CLICK??? ? OR LOOK?? ? OR SEEN OR DISPLAY? OR SELECT OR SELECTS OR SELECTED OR SELECTION? OR SELECTING
S10	556503	CHOSE? ? OR CHOOS??? ?
S11	180703	S8:S10(3N) (USER? ? OR SEARCHER? OR CLIENT? ? OR SUBSCRIBER? OR REQUEST?R? ? OR CONSUMER? OR CUSTOMER? OR PATRON? ? OR INDIVIDUAL? ? OR PERSON? ? OR PARTICIPANT? OR MEMBER? ?)
S12	67525	S1:S3(3N) (TERM OR TERMS OR WORD OR WORDS OR TERMINOLOG? OR PHRASE OR PHRASES OR TEXT? ? OR LEXEME? ? OR MORPHEME? ?)

S13 535 S11 AND S5:S7
 S14 64 S13 AND S4
 S15 14 S13 AND S12
 S16 77 S14:S15
 S17 77 S16 NOT (TAX OR TAXES OR RATE? ?(1W)RETURN?)
 S18 12 S17/2002:2003
 S19 65 S17 NOT S18
 S20 57 RD (unique items)
 ? t20/7/1-2,4

20/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)
 DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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7018610 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-10-7250-008

Title: CLARIT TREC-8 manual ad hoc experiments

Author(s): Evans, D.A.; Bennett, J.; Xiang Tong; Huettner, A.; Chengxiang Zhai; Stoica, E.

Conference Title: Information Technology: Eighth Text REtrieval Conference (TREC-8) (NIST SP 500-246) p.335-40

Editor(s): Voorhees, E.M.; Harman, D.K.

Publisher: NIST, Gaithersburg, MD, USA

Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA xxix+1147 pp.

Material Identity Number: XX-2001-01522

Conference Title: Information Technology: Eighth Text REtrieval Conference (TREC-8)

Conference Sponsor: NIST; Defense Adv. Res. Projects Agency

Conference Date: 16-19 Nov. 1999 Conference Location: Gaithersburg, MD, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: CLARITECH's submission in TREC-7 demonstrated the utility of document clustering in retrieval. We continued this work in TREC-8, using a clustered document presentation exclusively. We also added significant new functionality to the manual ad hoc user interface, integrating it with an entity extraction subsystem (upgraded and customized for TREC). Extracted entities represent an alternate set of document features. Our experiments suggest that in many cases users might construct more effective queries by moving beyond surface terms and drawing from this more abstract pool of semantic types. Despite the interface enhancements, our focus this year was on system rather than human subject performance, and we simplified the experiment design accordingly. From the users' perspective, there was only one run; the five separate submissions represent variations in postprocessing. We spent minimal time preparing the initial queries. Users had 20 (instead of last year's 30) minutes for relevance judgments, and were allowed to modify the query from the start. This year, as well, we reintroduced "vector-length optimization" in the post-processing of feedback. Recent CLARITECH systems have augmented the manually generated queries with a fixed, arbitrary number of selected **terms** from top-**ranked documents**. This year, we experimented with a principled truncation of the candidate term list, and found this had a positive effect on the performance of both of our TREC-7 and TREC-8 final queries. We feel that further performance improvements are likely to be achieved only by developing several complementary techniques and applying them selectively to fine-tune individual queries. **User**-directed feature **selection** and vector-length optimization are two such promising techniques. (0 Refs)

Subfile: C

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20/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6591460 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-06-7250R-030

Title: Enhancing concept-based retrieval based on minimal term sets

Author(s): Alsaffar, A.H.; Deogun, J.S.; Raghavan, V.V.; Sever, H.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci. & Eng., Nebraska Univ., Lincoln, NE, USA

Journal: Journal of Intelligent Information Systems: Integrating Artificial Intelligence and Database Technologies Conference Title: J. Intell. Inf. Syst., Integr. Artif. Intell. Database Technol. (Netherlands) vol.14, no.2-3 p.155-73

Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers,

Publication Date: March-June 2000 Country of Publication: Netherlands

CODEN: JIISEH ISSN: 0925-9902

SICI: 0925-9902(200003/06)14:2/3L155:ECBR;1-G

Material Identity Number: C318-2000-002

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0925-9902/2000/\$18.00

Conference Title: Proceedings of ISMIS'99: 11th International Symposium on Methodologies for Intelligent Systems

Conference Sponsor: ICS PAS; Polish-Japanese Sch. Inf. Technol

Conference Date: 8-11 June 1999 Conference Location: Warsaw, Poland

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: There is considerable interest in bridging the terminological gap that exists between the way users prefer to specify their information needs and the way queries are expressed in terms of keywords or text expressions that occur in documents. One of the approaches proposed for bridging this gap is based on technologies for expert systems. The central idea of such an approach was introduced in the context of a system called Rule Based Information Retrieval by Computer (RUBRIC). In RUBRIC, user query topics (or concepts) are captured in a rule base represented by an AND/OR tree. The evaluation of AND/OR tree is essentially based on minimum and maximum **weights** of query **terms** for conjunctions and disjunctions, respectively. The time to generate the retrieval output of AND/OR tree for a given query topic is exponential in number of conjunctions in the DNF expression associated with the query topic. We propose a new approach for computing the retrieval output. The proposed approach involves preprocessing of the rule base to generate minimal term sets (MTSs) that speed up the retrieval process. The computational complexity of the on-line query evaluation following the preprocessing is polynomial in m. We show that the computation and use of MTSs allows a **user** to **choose** query topics that best suit their needs and to use retrieval functions that yield a more refined and controlled retrieval output than is possible with the AND/OR tree when document terms are binary. We incorporate p-Norm model into the process of evaluating MTSs to handle the case where **weights** of both **documents** and query terms are non-binary. (11 Refs)

Subfile: C

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20/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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04004732 INSPEC Abstract Number: C91075373

Title: The Observer: a software system for collection and analysis of observational data

Author(s): Noldus, L.P.J.J.

Author Affiliation: Noldus Inf. Technol. bv, Wageningen, Netherlands

Journal: Behavior Research Methods, Instruments, & Computers vol.23,
no.3 p.415-29

Publication Date: Aug. 1991 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: BRMCEW ISSN: 0743-3808

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0743-3808/91/\$.50+.10

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The Observer is a software package for event recording and data analysis in behavioral research. It allows any IBM compatible to serve as an event recorder and can generate dedicated event-recording programs for several types of non-IBM-compatible portable computers and transfer files. The configuration can be either used directly for event recording on the PC or passed on to a program generator that creates a program to collect data on a hand-held computer. Observational data from either type of computer can be analyzed by the program. Event-recording configurations can be tailored to many different experimental designs. An online electronic notepad permits note taking and the program also includes online error correction. User comments as well as independent variables can be stored. During data analysis, the **user** can **select** the level of analysis and the type of output file. The Observer calculates frequency of occurrence and duration for classes of events, individual events, or combinations of events. For analysis of concurrence, one can select the number of nesting levels and the order of nesting. Output can be generated in the form of **sorted** event sequence **files**, **text** report files, and tabular ASCII files. The results can be exported to spreadsheet and statistical programs.

(16 Refs)

Subfile: C

? t20/7/53

20/7/53 (Item 1 from file: 202)

DIALOG(R)File 202:Info. Sci. & Tech. Abs.

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0300188

Combinations of analysis methods merged output results.

Book Title: In Harvard University. Computation Laboratory. Information Storage And Retrieval. Scientific Report No. Isr-9 To The National Science Foundation. 1965 August. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., P. Xix-1 To Xix-10. 6 Illus. See Da 68-098.

Author(s): Rocchio, Joseph

Publication Date: 1965

Language: English

Document Type: Book Chapter

Record Type: Abstract

Journal Announcement: 0300

Automatic indexing of documents in the smart system is considered. To meet the user's needs, an operational retrieval system may require a variety of information analysis techniques. To evaluate the effectiveness of individual retrieval methods, their results are compared with the combined result obtained after merging different procedures. The merging technique used in the smart system is outlined. The order of indexing following merging is shown to be dependent upon the sequence in which the component methods are considered. Indexing is improved by merging if the individual methods are successful in identifying different subsets of the relevant set for the input query. In the case where a given method dominates others. I.e., retrieves every relevant **document** with the **highest rank** index, merging fails to improve the quality of indexing. Experimental data on document retrieval obtained by queries in the smart system for various combinations of methods are presented. Several different analysis procedures rather than a single method of indexing should be

employed in user - selected sequences.
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Set	Items	Description
S1	6191424	RANK??? ? OR WEIGH??? ? OR RATE OR RATES OR RATING? OR RATED OR SCORE OR SCORES OR SCORED OR SCORING? OR VALUATION?
S2	19014	PRIORITIS? OR PRIORITIZ?
S3	156987	SORT OR SORTS OR SORTED OR SORTING?
S4	797528	S1:S2(2N) (HIGH??? ? OR ELEVAT? OR INCREAS?)
S5	13017	S1:S3(3N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR RECORD? ?)
S6	25532	S1:S3(3N) (PUBLICATION? ? OR FILE OR FILES OR FOLDER? ? OR - REPORT? ? OR MESSAGE OR MESSAGES)
S7	4826	S1:S3(3N)OBJECT? ?
S8	8510359	BEHAVIOR? ? OR BEHAVIOUR? ? OR ACTION? ? OR REACTION? OR REACTING? OR ACT OR ACTS OR ACTED OR REACT? ? OR REACTED OR REACTING
S9	5102461	VIEW OR VIEWS OR VIEWED OR VIEWING OR CLICK??? ? OR LOOK?? ? OR SEEN OR DISPLAY? OR SELECT OR SELECTS OR SELECTED OR SELECTION? OR SELECTING
S10	556503	CHOSE? ? OR CHOOS??? ?
S11	180703	S8:S10(3N) (USER? ? OR SEARCHER? OR CLIENT? ? OR SUBSCRIBER? OR REQUEST?R? ? OR CONSUMER? OR CUSTOMER? OR PATRON? ? OR INDIVIDUAL? ? OR PERSON? ? OR PARTICIPANT? OR MEMBER? ?)
S12	67525	S1:S3(3N) (TERM OR TERMS OR WORD OR WORDS OR TERMINOLOG? OR PHRASE OR PHRASES OR TEXT? ? OR LEXEME? ? OR MORPHEME? ?)
S13	535	S11 AND S5:S7
S14	64	S13 AND S4
S15	14	S13 AND S12
S16	77	S14:S15
S17	12	S16/2002:2003
S18	65	S16 NOT S17
S19	57	RD (unique items)
S20	12	S13 AND (VECTOR? OR MATRICE? OR MATRIX?)
S21	0	S20/2002:2003
S22	10	S20 NOT S16
S23	8	RD (unique items)

? t23/7/1

23/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6471400 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-02-7210N-127

Title: Web document presending based on user behavior patterns

Author(s): Zhu Pei-Dong; Lu Xi-Cheng; Zhou Xing-Ming

Author Affiliation: Sch. of Comput., Nat. Univ. of Defense Technol., Changsha, China

Journal: Journal of Software vol.10, no.11 p.1142-7

Publisher: Science Press,

Publication Date: Nov. 1999 Country of Publication: China

CODEN: RUXUEW ISSN: 1000-9825

SICI: 1000-9825(199911)10:11L.1142:DPBU;1-T

Material Identity Number: G255-2000-002

Language: Chinese Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Presending is an active service which extends the caching mechanism from temporal locality to spatial locality. Two modes of extracting user behavior patterns are proposed to predict future requests from clients for efficient presending. The URL-based mode exploits the Markov-chain features of the request series, and can be used for hierarchical presending. The session-based mode captures more semantics, and the authors' work emphasizes the clustering algorithm, feasible document weight definition, and attribute-vector-distance computation representing order of accesses. Their performance is evaluated using

appropriate metrics such as request hit rate, session hit rate, presending efficiency and presending cost. Numerous experiments are carried out to compare the two modes. These methods are used for Web presending, while they are helpful to Web server design and ISP (Internet service provider) service planning. (11 Refs)

Subfile: C

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File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2003/Sep
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Set	Items	Description
S1	7726	RANK??? ? OR WEIGH??? ? OR RATE OR RATES OR RATING? OR RATED OR SCORE OR SCORES OR SCORED OR SCORING? OR VALUATION?
S2	461	PRIORITIS? OR PRIORITIZ?
S3	1442	SORT OR SORTS OR SORTED OR SORTING?
S4	1060	S1:S2(2N) (HIGH??? ? OR ELEVAT? OR INCREAS?)
S5	120	S1:S3(3N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR RECORD? ?)
S6	339	S1:S3(3N) (PUBLICATION? ? OR FILE OR FILES OR FOLDER? ? OR -REPORT? ? OR MESSAGE OR MESSAGES)
S7	24	S1:S3(3N)OBJECT? ?
S8	6565	BEHAVIOR? ? OR BEHAVIOUR? ? OR ACTION? ? OR REACTION? OR REACTING? OR ACT OR ACTS OR ACTED OR REACT? ? OR REACTED OR REACTING
S9	25761	VIEW OR VIEWS OR VIEWED OR VIEWING OR CLICK??? ? OR LOOK?? ? OR SEEN OR DISPLAY? OR SELECT OR SELECTS OR SELECTED OR SELECTION? OR SELECTING
S10	6942	CHOSE? ? OR CHOOS??? ?
S11	7565	S8:S10(3N) (USER? ? OR SEARCHER? OR CLIENT? ? OR SUBSCRIBER? OR REQUEST?R? ? OR CONSUMER? OR CUSTOMER? OR PATRON? ? OR INDIVIDUAL? ? OR PERSON? ? OR PARTICIPANT? OR MEMBER? ?)
S12	98	S1:S3(3N) (TERM OR TERMS OR WORD OR WORDS OR TERMINOLOG? OR PHRASE OR PHRASES OR TEXT? ? OR LEXEME? ? OR MORPHEME? ?)
S13	71	S11 AND S5:S7
S14	3	S13 AND S4
S15	3	S13 AND S12
S16	6	S14:S15
S17	0	S16/2002:2003
S18	0	S13 AND (VECTOR? OR MATRICE? OR MATRIX?)
?		

16/7/3

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00107392 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Intranet DrawingSearcher 1.0 Windows 95 & NT (693383)

TITLE: DrawingSearcher

AUTHOR: Villegas, Dean

SOURCE: CADalyst, v15 n3 p43(4) Mar 1998

ISSN: 0820-5450

HOME PAGE: <http://www.cadonline.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: A

DocuPoint's Intranet DrawingSearcher 1.0 is a type of search engine dedicated to finding drawings on a network, including AutoCAD drawings. Intranet DrawingSearcher 1.0 uses the AltaVista search engine to find AutoCAD drawings and documents in over 100 popular PC file formats, including WordPerfect's, Word's, Excel's, and Adobe Acrobat's. Users search using any text, block name, or attribute value in the drawing. A list of files is returned with optional title block information. The indexer processes drawings from AutoCAD 2.6 to 14 releases, but the viewer operates only with AutoCAD 12 through 14. If the drawing title blocks use attributes, **users** can **view** the same title block data for each drawing in what appears to be a database record table in the search results page. Intranet DrawingSearcher has an advanced Search button that allows users to merge words or phrases using parentheses; the user then enters a start or end date, and **ranking words** to allow **documents** that contain the words selected to be shown first. Many document management programs require users to type file descriptions into a database or electronic card catalog before they can retrieve files. Intranet DrawingSearcher 1.0 does not require such document registration; it automatically indexes the network or intranet file's word content into a database.

REVISION DATE: 20000830